www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

MCM3

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications:WB IHC IF

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW:91kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human MCM3

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

d

Synonym:

MCM3;HCC5;MGC1157;P1-MCM3;P1.h;RLFB ;

Catalog #:A1060

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:4172

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:P25205

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

The minichromosome maintenance (MCM) 2-7 proteins are a family of six related proteins required for the initiation and elongation of DNA replication. MCM2-7 bind together to form the heterohexameric MCM complex that is thought to act as a replicative helicase at the DNA replication fork (1-5). This complex is also a key component of the pre-replication complex (pre-RC) (reviewed in 1). Cdc6 and CDT1 recruit the MCM complex to the origin recognition complex (ORC) during late mitosis/early G1 phase forming the pre-RC and licensing the DNA for replication (reviewed in 2). Phosphorylation of the MCM2, MCM3, MCM4, and MCM6 subunits appears to regulate MCM complex activity and the initiation of DNA synthesis (6-8). MCM proteins are removed during DNA replication, causing chromatin to become unlicensed through inhibition of pre-RC reformation. Licensing of the chromatin permits the DNA to replicate only once per cell cycle, thereby helping to ensure that genetic alterations and malignant cell growth do not occur (reviewed in 3). Studies have shown that the MCM complex is involved in checkpoint control by protecting the structure of the replication fork and assisting in restarting replication by recruiting checkpoint proteins after arrest (reviewed in 3,9).

To place an order, please Click HERE.